

# The Daily New Mexican

THE NEW MEXICAN PRINTING CO.

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 21.

THE Supreme court of Massachusetts has the toughest job it ever had on its hands. It is to decide in a judicial opinion, what constitutes a Democrat.

It comes to us direct from Democratic headquarters, that Delegate Harvey R. Fergusson will listen to "the solicitation of his friends" and will be a candidate for re-nomination.

SENATOR STEWART, the great champion of free silver, is largely interested in Klondike gold mines. Free silver or not, that wise old man proposes to lay by some of the yellow stuff for a rainy day.

AND now the free silver men look upon the Ohio legislature with great contempt and through the columns of the free silver papers throughout the country, hurl such epithets as "purchased minions of the plutocracy," "whirlings of the gold bugs," etc., at the members of that body.

POLITICS is already rearing its fiery head toward the heavens. Mr. John D. Walker, of Eddy county, announces himself as a candidate for collector and treasurer on the Democratic ticket for Eddy county at the coming election.

WE would like to write a great, big, long, stern, strong article on the grave injustice that is being done some of our Democratic friends in New Mexico, by being relieved from the cares and hardships of holding federal office, but we haven't time for the present.

EVEN the Pops of Colorado are pleased with the appointment of ex-Senator Tabor to be postmaster at Denver. Senator Wolcott executed a shrewd flank move on his enemies in the Centennial state, when he made the recommendation that made Mr. Tabor postmaster of the Queen City of the Plains.

THE people of New Mexico are concealing their chagrin at the appointment of W. J. Mills, Esq., to be chief justice of the territorial supreme court with great skill and effect. In fact despite the mutterings of a few discontented alleged Republicans, it looks as if they were right well pleased with the appointment.

## Will Take No Backward Step.

President McKinley contemplates restoring some of the places now in the classified list, under the civil service law, to that branch of service not classified, so say reports sent out from Washington. This would indicate that the voice of public sentiment has reached the president's ear, and the people's wishes in the matter will be regarded to some considerable degree.

Of course this announcement called forth a loud protest from the Democratic, mugwump and old maid papers in the land, and in piteous tones they beg President McKinley to "take no backward step." If the president has determined to undo some of the so-called reform works of his predecessor, he will not take any backward step. The "merit system" has been the pet idea of many would-be reformers for a number of years, and they have harped upon that string so overlastingly and continually that they have come to believe that to appoint a man to office because he is either a Republican or Democrat, is a cardinal sin, no matter how well he may be qualified. According to the theory of these reformers, the only proper way for an applicant to enter public service is to answer a list of impractical questions longer than the moral law, and having once demonstrated his fitness (or unfitness) he should be allowed to remain until old age renders him unfit for further service—and then, if the office holding class can bring it about, he is to be retired on a pension. Perhaps the theory of an examination for positions is not altogether wrong, and if every person now in the public service under civil service rules had taken an examination no great injustice could be complained of. But such is not the case. Under President Cleveland's second term, every Republican who held a position under the government was removed as expeditiously as possible, and the vacancy thus caused filled with a staunch Democrat. Then, when all such places were parceled out to the deserving workers, the classified list was extended to cover them. No examinations were held, no questions were asked. They were given life positions simply because they were Democrats, when the fact of the matter is, had examinations been held as contemplated by the law, many now holding easy jobs would be cutting cord wood or driving drays.

The men who framed the civil service law and secured its passage were undoubtedly sincere and thought they were rendering the country a service of benefit, but the practical application of the measure has proved it unjust, farcical and fraudulent in its administration.

President McKinley, in restoring the greater number of public places to the unclassified list, will be taking no step backward, but will remove an obstacle to the patriotic exercise of the franchise. Should congress repeal the law entirely, the country at large will be just that much better off.

## Fact vs. Theory.

The old and oft repeated assertion of tariff reformers, that a protective tariff has resulted in barring the products of the United States from foreign markets, has received a knock-out blow in the increase of exports from this country, in manufactured goods as well as farm products, and has set the free traders to thinking, something they do not always do.

The ground the assertion, that a protective tariff always closes foreign markets to our products is based upon, is that the cost of raw materials is increased, rendering it impossible for American manufacturers to sell their products abroad in competition with goods of foreign manufacture. Yet the free traders find that cargoes of American manufactured goods valued at half a million dollars were recently shipped to Central and South America, that other cargoes valued at equally as much were sent to Australia and British South Africa, while still other cargoes were consigned to Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Bremen, Bristol, Glasgow, Hamburg, Havre, London, Marseilles and Rotterdam. The goods sent to England, France and Germany will be sold in direct competition with goods manufactured in those countries.

Of course, the shipment of manufactured goods to foreign countries knocks the free trade theory endwise, for according to that theory such a thing is impossible. The free-traders are now willing to admit the truth, for they cannot very well deny facts, yet they say our position would be ever so much better if we admitted all raw materials free, for that would reduce the cost of producing still lower. For a fact, however, "free raw materials" is a fallacious cry. It has been demonstrated that, notwithstanding the higher wages paid to American labor, it is the cheapest in the world, because it is so much more productive than that of any other country.

The skill of American mechanics, combined with American inventive genius, makes it possible for American manufacturers to supply the home market at prices practically as low as can be made on the products of foreign factories, and also to invade the markets of other countries in competition with foreign labor. This will continue to be the case as long as the protective system is maintained to save our home market from foreign invasion. Moreover, there is no such thing as raw material. It is difficult for the free-traders to get any comfort out of existing conditions. Protection has been re-established, and it will stand for years to come.

## Cuban Conditions.

Congressman King, of Utah, who recently visited Cuba for the purpose of investigating the existing conditions on that island, brought back a very dark and discouraging report. Mr. King says that the elements on the island are so discordant that it is impossible to anticipate peace without the intervention of the United States. Then, to substantiate his statement, he enters into details of an interesting nature. In this regard he says:

"The conservatives, or Spaniards, are opposed to autonomy, and while a portion of the party advocates organized opposition to its enforcement, others think that a passive policy should be adopted. All of these Spaniards are opposed to the independence of the island because, in their belief, the Cubans are incapable of self-government.

"The Spaniards prefer annexation to the United States to the independence of the island. The great mass of Cubans opposed to autonomy believe that it is not genuine, and that it involves in every essential respect the subordinate power of Spain. They think that it is not home rule, and that it was offered by the Spaniards in order to delude the insurgents into the abandonment of the war and the acceptance of peace. They further claim that it was offered to placate the United States and prevent immediate intervention on the part of this government.

and effect, are untrue. While on the other hand grim war, barbarous tactics, poverty and starvation are devastating the land, Spain has failed to subdue the insurgents after many months of a cruelly waged warfare and in the interests of humanity and civilization the United States should bring the war to a close. Interference by this government would undoubtedly result in a declaration of war by the Spanish government, but the present financial condition of Spain would render that declaration almost null and void. It is to be hoped that the administration will soon realize its duty and take some step that will result in the restoration of peace in Cuba.

## The Cochiti District.

The Cochiti mining district, in the northern part of New Mexico, has been more or less under a cloud because of its slow development, notwithstanding the favorable reports that were published in regard to it a few years ago. The general public does not look far in search of a cause for a seeming failure of this kind. It probably has been unknown to many persons that a dispute about the validity of a land grant, which was said to cover the mineral ground, delayed operations.

The dispute having been settled against the grant claimant, nothing stands in the way of development of the district, and there are indications that henceforth its progress will be rapid. The fact that a large Boston company has become interested in a group of Cochiti mines makes it probable that during the course of the present year a big amount of work will be done. This should show clearly whether the district is really very valuable and extensive.

In Cochiti the veins are wide, containing large bodies of ore. The ore carries both gold and silver, and it has been said in this connection that miners visiting the camp have been struck by its resemblance to the Comstock lode. It may fall very far short of being a second Comstock, and it will probably disappoint all who entertain a hope that it will rival in richness the famous Nevada camp. But it may, nevertheless, prove a heavy producer of both silver and gold. The climate is favorable for continuous work, being mild compared with that of most mining camps that have attained to any considerable development in this country. This would be an attraction to persons who wish to avoid the rigor of life in northern latitudes at a great elevation above the sea. In fact, Cochiti ought to make almost an ideal mining camp if it proves to be both rich and extensive in its mineral deposits. It will not take long to connect it by rail with the remainder of the country, if its production of ore justifies such an expenditure.—Denver Republican.

## A Scheme.

Little Freddie—Mamma, I met the minister a little while ago, and I told him you wanted him to come and take dinner with us this evening.

Mamma—Why, child, what do you mean? I haven't said anything about wanting the minister to take dinner here this evening.

Little Freddie—I know, but I seen you bakin' apples today, and I never was so darn pie hungry in my life.—Cleveland Leader.

## Trying It on the Dog.

"Why," asked the curious person, "do you managers always take your show out of town for their first performance?"

"Because," said the manager, "we know that if an outside town will stand a show without killing the company New York will be perfectly delighted with it."—Indianapolis Journal.

## A Sure Sign.

"Those people next door," said Mrs. Smithers, "are still in their honeymoon."

"How do you know?" asked her husband.

"Because," she replied, "he gets up first and makes the fires."—Ohio State Journal.

## A Cleansing Process.

Rover—Tower is awful fastidious. Nero—in what way?

Rover—Why, he always runs tramps through the pond before he bites them.—San Francisco Examiner.

Scott's Emulsion is not a "baby food," but is a most excellent food for babies who are not well nourished.

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## A YOUNG FRAUD.

And His Lecture on the Evils of the Smoking Habit.



Jimmy—"What! Smokin' a youth o' yer age! Does yer wish ter ruin yer young life an' sap up yer vitality wid de fatal poison o' de weed?"



"Does yer realize dat yer killin' yer self mentally an' physically? Does yer—Dere, dat's right. T'row it 't' de ear!"



"I t'ought he'd see de error of his ways. It's a good snipe, dis one."—New York Journal.

## On the Houseboat.

"There is one point about your friend Boswell, Johnson," said Napoleon. "He simply doted on you."

"Say rather," retorted Johnson, "that he anec-doted on me. He reminded me somewhat of you in your prime, Bonaparte."

"In what respect?" demanded Napoleon.

"He was a parasite," said Johnson.—Harper's Bazar.

## Why the Leaves Were Uncut.

The Author—"It is not very flattering! Miss Spear, to have my book returned with the leaves uncut."

Miss Spear—"My dear Mr. Wright, when I saw it was you who wrote the book, I really could not bring myself to deface it by cutting the leaves."—Boston Transcript.

## Xmas Is Coming.

"Did you say that he had a past?"

"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne thoughtfully; "but I am afraid I conveyed a wrong impression. What I hear of his conduct leads me to fear that he hasn't got well started on a present yet."—Washington Star.

## Not a Hard Worker.

"No, I can't give you a job. I've as many hands now as I can find work for."

"Well, that needn't stand in your way. The little I'd do wouldn't make no difference."—London Tit-Bits.

## His Request.

The Court—"You were riding 20 miles an hour, sir."

The Scroacher—"I admit it, and would you please add to your report that I have ridden as high as 50 miles an hour!"—New York Journal.

## Must Have Him.

"Did you say, madam, that your son was a tutor in college?"

"I did. They don't think any coaching party complete unless he does the tooting."—Detroit Free Press.

## Had She Lived in Chicago.

Mrs. Lakeside—"What a magnificent opportunity Mrs. Methuselah missed! Mrs. Wabash—Opportunity for what? Mrs. Lakeside—Why, to make a divorce record.—Town Topics.

## When He Has a Chance.

"What a quiet man Barkley is. He never has a word to say."

"Oh, but you've never seen him when his wife wasn't around."—Cleveland Leader.

## A Tip.

"You want to be careful of Geeser. He doesn't pay his debts."

"Thanks for the tip. You see, I owe him money."—Philadelphia North American.

## "Take Father Like." Etc.

"I hear Mr. Gayboy has had twins born to him. Isn't it too funny?"

"Judging by their paternal ancestor, I'm afraid it's two bad."—Brooklyn Life.

## Why She Accepted Him.

"So you have accepted Fred?"

"Yes, he said he wouldn't marry me if I didn't."—Town Topics.

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MYRTLE REBEKAH LODGE No. 2, I. O. O. F. Regular meeting first and third Tuesday of each month at Odd Fellows hall. Visiting brothers and sisters welcome. THERRERA NEWHALL, Noble Grand. HATTIE WAGNER, Secretary.

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## K. O. F. P.

SANTA FE LODGE No. 2, K. O. F. P. Regular meeting every Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Castle hall. Visiting knights given a cordial welcome. R. H. BOWLER, C. C. LEE MICHELSSEN, K. of R. & S.

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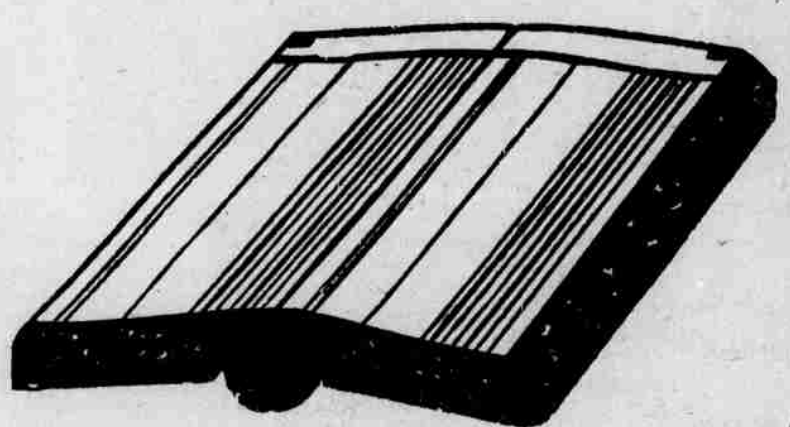
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